

# Newport Mercury.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 36.

NEWPORT, R. I., FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

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## The Mercury.

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THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY one thousand, listed in June, 1788, and is in its one-hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large, quarto, weekly, of forty-eight columns, filled with news, editorials, and general news, well selected, interesting, and valuable for business and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the hundred copies given to advertising very valuable to business.

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Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MARYLAND LODGE, No. 36, N. E. D. I., William H. Thomas, Warden; James H. Godard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

TAKE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL Society, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. D. R. of P., James C. Hempton, Chamberlain Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seats; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. D. C. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; meets 1st Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 5077, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul Charles S. Parker, Clerk; Meets 2d and last Tuesday evenings of each month.

### Local Matters.

#### The Ice Harvest.

Newport, in company with the rest of New England, has had an unusually prolonged spell of cold weather for the past two weeks. During that time the thermometer has risen but little above the freezing point during the day and has dropped to anywhere from 4 to 12° above during the night. Under such conditions the ice harvest has been abundant. The average thickness for the past few days has been about 12 inches although some cakes have run as high as 18 inches. It is remarkably clean, clear ice and the greater part of it is thick.

The two leading companies, the Arctic and the Newport, have about completed their harvest. The capacity of the new houses of the Arctic company at Lily pond is 30,000 tons and they will be completely filled to night. The ice on this pond is the best in the city. The water is pure and clear and the ice is now more than 12 inches thick. The houses of the same company at Easton's pond will hold 15,000 tons and will be filled by next Tuesday at the latest. There are now about 275 men engaged in gathering ice for this company, of whom about 150 are working at Easton's pond. The new houses at Lily pond are giving complete satisfaction, but as the ice is cut at the lower end and then floated to the houses at the north end, they have not been filled so quickly as was at first expected.

The Newport Ice Company did no cutting yesterday. All but one of their houses is filled and work on the last one will be resumed today and finished probably by Monday. The houses of this company have a capacity of 10,000 tons. These two companies alone will gather 35,000 tons of ice before they stop work. There are also other concerns that cut a small quantity of ice. The two artificial plants have a capacity of 45 tons a day, that of the Arctic making 30 tons and of the Newport, 15 tons. The estimated amount of ice consumed in the city during the year is 12,000 tons and, allowing for shrinkage, there should be an abundant supply on hand for at least a year and a half. The amount of ice consumed in one hot day in midsummer would approximate 100 tons.

The artificial ice plants will be opened as usual during the spring and summer but neither of them is now running. There is a demand for artificial ice by many consumers who do not understand the relative values of the natural and artificial product. It was stated at the office of one of the local companies yesterday that the artificial product is not as pure nor has it as great cooling capacity as good natural ice, but that it will last somewhat longer.

Mrs. H. B. Hanson, of New York, has been in the city this week as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Titus.

The condition of Mrs. Lull, mother of Mr. H. W. Lull, still remains serious and her family are still in attendance upon her.

Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead has been in New York this week.

John L. Coggeshall, who died in New Bedford on Monday, was a son of the late Charles Coggeshall of New Bedford and a nephew of the late Thomas and Lawton Coggeshall of this city. He was a member of the firm of Coggeshall, Maxfield & Co., plumbers. A widow and one daughter survive him.

Stearner C. H. Northam is at the Old Colony docks for general overhauling and repairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt have returned to New York, where they are the guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

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#### School Committee.

At the regular monthly meeting of the school board on Monday evening Chairman Barker presided and there were nine members present. Superintendent Lull in his report called attention to the prevalence of tardiness on the part of the pupils. His report concluded the following:

"The second term and the first half of this school year ended Friday, January 25. The total registration for the five months was 3,421; the average number belonging, 3,183; the average daily attendance, 2,965, and the percentage of attendance, 92.9.

"The number of cases of tardiness for the first term was 2,584 for an average daily attendance of 2,872; percentage, 89. For the second term the number was 2,085 for an attendance of 2,798; percentage, 74. This result is a great disappointment, because the teachers were asked to make a great exertion during the second term to prevent such wholesale disregard for school hours and for the cardinal virtues of promptness and regularity. Some teachers responded gladly to the request and there are 26 rooms in which the number of tardiness did not exceed one tardiness for every pupil of the average daily attendance; eight rooms had a record of one and one quarter, two rooms of one and one half, four rooms of two, and two rooms of three or more. The 8,672 cases are equivalent to more than two tardinesses for every child of the average daily attendance. Is it possible that the parents have become so accustomed to this evil that it does not trouble them or the number does not seem more than reasonable?

"It is another city of the same population and similar conditions during these five months the total number has been 3,074 for a daily attendance of 4,474. Furthermore, in that city 51 children cannot be tardy every day to carry milk or for any other work without being counted late. If we take it into consideration the ratio of the attendance (2,735 and 4,474) in the two cities, the tardiness in Newport is 10 times larger.

"Some teachers reason that a small number of tardinesses means a poor attendance, because children who would otherwise be tardy will stay at home. This is not true in the experience of your superintendent and, furthermore, it is not true in Newport. A comparison shows that generally speaking poor attendance and tardiness go together."

The superintendent's report also stated that the teachers of grades VI, VII, VIII, and IX have been asked to open a reading account with each pupil for the purpose of keeping a record of outside reading. He explained that pupils of one teacher might be excused from taking an examination which those of another would be obliged to take owing to the difference as to ranking by different teachers. The report also called attention to the fact that more geographies would be required before another year opens, and suggested that teachers be "required" to visit schools as they are now "permitted" to do.

The report of Truant Officer Topham, from Jan. 14, 1901, to Feb. 10, 1901, was read: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 225; number found to be truants, 15; number out for illness and other causes, 210; number found not attending school, 6; number sent to public schools 5; number sent to Catholic schools, 1. He recommended that Arthur Latour, who is no habitual truant, be prosecuted according to law.

The truant officer was authorized to proceed as usual in the matter of Arthur Latour. The board extended a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sordam for providing a lecture on "Truancy" by Mr. John F. Reigart. It was voted to be the sense of the board that the teachers make at least two visits to schools in other cities during the year. The salary of the clerk in the superintendent's office was fixed at \$360. It was voted to increase the tuition fees for out-of-town pupils as follows: Rogers High school from \$15 to \$17 per quarter; grades IV and V from \$2 to \$3, the change to take effect in September. Miss Mackie was made a regular teacher in grade VIII.

On petition of his father one pupil was excused from manual training work. The committee on teachers was authorized to consider the matter of securing a teacher of physical culture.

—Torpedo Station Employees.

An organization to be known as The Employees Mutual Benefit Association of the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., was formed Saturday evening in Music hall. Its object is the relief of members of that station who, from sickness, are rendered incapable of working.

The following officers were elected:

President—Peter Delangle.

Vice-President—Paul Greenland.

Corresponding and Financial Secretary—Thomas J. Williams.

Treasurer—George W. Albro.

Board of Directors—John J. Jordan.

John Moore, George A. Brown, Joseph Keefe, Richard T. Adams.

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#### Drill and Entertainment.

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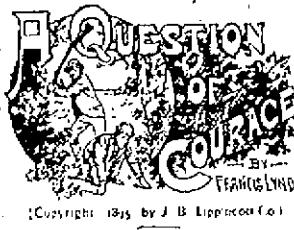
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III.

## THE HISTORY OF A FUDG.

Places, like persons, have characters to keep or to lose. From the time beyond which fireside traditions falsehoods the less authentic record of legendary tales, McNabb's cove had shared with its scanty population the evil report of a bad neighborhood. Topographically, it is a mere gash in the side of Murphy mountain, with a few acres of arable land in the center shut in on three sides by steep wooded hills whose summits are the cliffs of the mountain. Practically inaccessible on three sides, entrance by the fourth is scarcely less difficult. A narrow wagon road winds up the sharp ascent which measures the height of the cove above the level of Harmony valley; and besides this there are no means of ingress or egress for vehicles, and none for pedestrians save such as are afforded by two or three rocky trails up the sides of the mountain.

The isolation of McNabb's cove had much to do with its unsavory reputation. For many years the Byrums, whose log farmhouse of "two pens and a passage" was the only human habitation in the small valley, had acted as go-between for the illicit distillers on the mountain and their customers in Harmony valley. In consequence of this, the cove had been the scene of several encounters between the revenue officers and the moonshiners; and although the Byrums had usually maintained an outward show of neutrality, there was little doubt that they had always given the secret aid to their neighbors on the mountain. It was during the life of Col. Latimer's father that the Byrums had first brought themselves within the pale of the law. A revenue officer had climbed the steep road leading to the cove one afternoon, and the next morning his dead body was found at the foot of the declivity with a bullet hole in the skull. Old Squier Latimer was justice of the peace at the time, and he was especially active in pushing the inquiry which finally fixed the crime upon one of the Byrums. As the evidence was mostly circumstantial, the ruffians got off with a life sentence; but for the squire's part in the prosecution of the Byrums declared war upon the Latimer family, instituting a series of persecutions which culminated in the burning of the manor-house in the valley. The ex-Virginian was a law-abiding man, and, although there was little doubt as to the identity of his enemies, he refused to retaliate in kind. With each fresh depredation he redoubled his efforts to obtain proof which could be produced in court; but his persecutors were shrewd and crafty, and he was never able to get conclusive evidence against them. After the burning of the manor-house the squire built "The Laurels" on the plateau of Murphy mountain; but he did not live long to enjoy his new home. The plateau farm was reached by a road which climbs the face of the ascent from Tregarthen. Beyond the Latimer estate it skirts the brow of the mountain, following the line of the cliffs and doubling around the head of McNabb's cove. One morning when the squire was riding along this road at a point where it comes out upon the edge of an abrupt precipice commanding a view of the cove, a rifle-shot rang out, and the frightened horses galloped riderless back to "The Laurels." When the searchers found him a short time afterwards the squire was quite dead; and before noon John Byrum was in jail at Tregarthen, charged with the commission of the crime. At this distance of time there appears to be at least a reasonable doubt of his guilt. He was seen in the village, and in fact was arrested there, within two hours of the time when the murder was committed; and while the distance from the head of the cove to Tregarthen by the road leading past "The Laurels" is only three miles, it is six by the way he must have gone to avoid meeting the searching party. This, and other facts, might have been brought out in a trial, but the Byrums were unpopular and their feud with the Latimers was well known. The news of the squire's death spread rapidly through the valley during the day, and at night an armed mob broke into the jail and secured the hapless prisoner, who was hurried to the scene of the murder and hanged to the nearest convenient tree.

With the death of John Byrum the feud subsided for several years. His only brother, Jed, who was absent at the time of the lynching, moved to Texas a short time afterwards, and there were left only the widow and her four children on the small farm in the cove. It is to be supposed that the woman, who was a Byrum by blood as well as by marriage, did not fail to teach her children the catechism of vengeance; but, however this may be, hostilities were renewed as soon as the boys were old enough to follow in the footsteps of their elders.

Col. Latimer, the squire's son and heir, inherited little of the peace-loving temper of his father. The first time he found his forces thrown down and the cattle in his fields, he armed himself with a heavy riding whip and went about nursing his wrath till his opportunity should arrive. Meeting Jed Byrum in the street of Tregarthen, the indignant colonel proceeded to mete out to the younger man such a measure of chastisement as he thought the case demanded, paying for his satisfaction a few days later with a broken arm, shattered by the bullet of an unshodded enemy. This incident was conducive to another interval of peace, for two reasons—it taught the colonel that unless he were willing to adopt the unscrupulous tactics of his antagonists he was likely to lose his life in an unequal contest; and the Byrums were restrained from further immediate aggressions by a fear of some such consequences as had overtaken their father.

Col. Latimer was quite as popular in

the way as had been the squire; and there had been ominous threats of another outburst of public indignation after the breaking of the colonel's arm—threats which were loud enough to cause the elder Byrum to disappear for a time, rumor said in Texas.

The fire of enmity, however, was never suffered to die. There were fitful bursts of flame from time to time, and fresh fuel was added when the sleepy village of Tregarthen awoke one morning to find itself the headquarters of the Tregarthen Coal & Iron company. All of the coal and iron land on the mountain belonged originally to the Latimer estate, but the Byrums had disputed with the colonel the ownership to one of the coal veins which crept out near the boundary of McNabb's cove. They were defeated in the litigation that followed, and the old feud lost none of its rancor by the decision of the courts. When its right to the McNabb vein had been established the company had endeavored to open it, but the overhanging stratum of sandstone proved to be singularly intractable, and the further development of the vein was postponed until such time as the depth of the other workings would make it less costly to timber the McNabb tunnel. Opinions varied as to the cause of the difficulty in the McNabb. Expert mining engineers had declared that the sandstone forming the roof of the tunnel was as tenacious as that overlying the other veins, and that there was no apparent reason why it should require timbering; but the indubitable fact remained. While the work of development was in progress, the miners frequently found the labor of a week undone in a single night by a caving of the roof which filled the tunnel with broken rock. Ludlow had his own theory about these mysterious accidents, but he kept it to himself. It was suggested by the smell of black powder which he detected one morning when he was examining the debris that had fallen during the previous night. It struck him as being curious, because he knew that the miners were using dynamite; and it led to a series of casual inquiries among the dwellers in Harmony Valley nearest to the entrance to McNabb's cove. The replies were not entirely convincing, because the nocturnal noises heard by the valley folk might have been nothing more than the concussion of the falling rock; but Ludlow heard enough to make him believe that when it became necessary to take coal from the McNabb vein a night-guard at the tunnel would possibly avert disaster more efficiently than the most elaborate system of timbering.

It was during the progress of the law-suit that Jed Byrum returned to the farm in McNabb's cove; and the rumor which had pointed to Texas as the objective of his migration was confirmed by his own story of his wanderings. His comrade, however, with this tribute to its veracity, goes on to say that he was the youngest of the three brothers, and he had never quite shared the bitter animosity of the others.

"I can't tell on my own account, I reckon," rejoined Jed, sulky, a dull flush reddening his sallow cheeks. "I ain't likely to forget the day when Latimer put the dole on to me, an' I 'low he remembers 'bout the broken arm, too. I nev' could tell what made my han' shake that thar time. I didn't 'low to break his arm."

"I s'pect hit's sort o' lucky ye didn't aim no better," replied Jed. "There was a heap o' talk about gettin' ye for what ye did."

The talk was interrupted by their arrival at the farmhouse in the cove, but it was resumed again at the supper table when Jule and Bud were told of the threatened resumption of work in the McNabb tunnel.

"That's some more o' Latimer's doin's, ye can jest chalk that up on the do'l!" exclaimed the woman, vindictively. "Thar'll nev' be no peace for we'll 's long as that's any one o' us left!"

"Then's like to be one more o' 'em 'fore they's any less, I reckon," said Jed, making a harpoon of his fork and spearing another cornpone from the dish on the other side of the table.

"How d'y'e make that out?" inquired Bud.

"I done saw a young feller a-riddin' round with the colonel this evenin', an' when I asked Jim Dobles 'bout him he said he was mighty thick with the Latimers—'lowed maybe he's a-shinin' up to the gal."

"I didn't see him," said Jed. "What for kind o' lookin' feller was he?"

"Sort o' biggity-lookin', like he might 've jest got out o' a ban'-box; has a middlin' heavy mustache, an' wears his beard whittled down to a pint. That's about all I notice," said Jed, that he looks at ye mighty hard, sort o' like a catfish. Seem like I done met up with him somewars before, but I can't recollect when I 'war."

"Gily feller, I reckon," said Jed, with contempt in his tone.

"Oh, sure, I don't believe he ever did a lick o' work in his life; don't look as if he ever did, nohow."

"I don't see what a gal like Hester Latimer 'lows to find in a feller o' that sort," said Jed, passing his cup for more coffee.

"What do you-all know 'bout Hester Latimer's likes an' dislikes?" demanded his sister, pausing with the cup and coffee-pot suspended.

"A good deal less in nothin', I s'pose; but I've got eyes, I reckon I can use 'em same's anybody."

"Well, don't ye go an' forget that they ain't no sheep's eyes," retorted Jule, angrily. "You ain't got nothin' to be thowin' 'em round at anybody that's kin to the Latimer tribe."

A ravenous silence followed this remark, and when Bud left the table he said to Jule: "Want to see ye blime-by come outside when ye get thoo."

Jed lighted his pipe a moment later and followed his younger brother to the barn. "What was ye wantin', Bud?" he asked.

"'Bout that that city feller—don't ye reckon we-all could give him a sort of a scare that 'd run him back whar he come from?"

"I dunno. Why?"

"Oh, I jest reckoned hit 'll be better;

if we-all ever do what ye was talkin' 'bout a spell back, hit 'll be some easier if they ain't so many of 'em."

"They're plum right about that; but then that ain't nothin' shore 'bout what Jim Dobles was a-sayin'; he only 'lowed maybe that's what was a-goin' on."

"That don't make no difference, nohow," argued Bud. "If he's got any fight in him, he'll stand up for his friend, an' if we can run him out 'fore we're done, that's much ahead."

"Oh, I reckon not; from what I could pick up at the settlement, I 'lowed he's some feller that Tom Ludlow 'd known back in the north; he's a stoppin' at Ludlow's now. Talkin' about revenue, though, hit mightn't be such a bad idea to let on like the boys done took him for one; hit 'd sort o' make the scare come more natelish like."

The brothers smoked in silence for a few moments, and then began to discuss a plan suggested by the younger.

While they talked the stars came out one by one and the shadows deepened in the cove until they lay black and brooding over the thickets on the sides of the mountain. With the drawing of the curtain of darkness the noises of the night began—the drone of the fire passing with the fading light into the chirping of the cricket and the shrill song of the tree-toads. Threadbare the irregular voices of nature with the measured pulse of human effort, the rhythmic beat of the blowing engines at the Tregarthen furnace vibrated upon the still air; and it announced the feeding time of the fiery monster of the valley.

The brothers talked on in low tones, pausing only once, when a shadow passed the door-yard and glided toward the forest.

"Who's that?" queried Jed, peering intently into the darkness.

"It's only Jed, I reckon," was the reply.

"What's he goin' at this time o' night?"

"I dunno; goin' to soak his head in the creek, maybe. I more'n half believe, sometimes, that he's gettin' foolish 'bout the Latimer gal; he nev' did have much sense, nohow. But, as I was a-sayin'—." And the talk dropped back into the channel from which Jed's appearance had diverted it.

The two men sat on a log behind the barn, facing the cliff at the head of the cove. Had they been gifted with the visual powers of the owl which hooted dimly from the top of a blasted oak standing in the adjacent corn-field, they might have discerned, half an hour later, a black speck zigzagging up the base of the apparently inaccessible cliff. It was Jed, and when he reached the summit just under the shadow of the tree that years before had borne such ghastly fruit, he turned his face southward and walked rapidly toward "The Laurels."

"Do you know, Mr. Ringbrand, that I've always had a persistent and haunting impression that we've met somewhere before?"

Ringbrand was spending the evening at the Latimers as usual, and they were all sitting in the starlight on the veranda of "The Laurels."

"You mean before I came to Tregarthen, then, Miss Hester?"

"Yes, it might have been ages ago."

Ringbrand smiled under cover of the darkness. "Perhaps it was. Do you believe in transmigration?"

"I think not," she answered doubtfully. "I believe in the creed."

"May I ask what creed?"

"I'd think you'd be ashamed to, when there is only one—or, at most, two."

"I stand corrected. Would it be heresy if I asked where I might find the one—or two?"

"Of course not; they're in the prayer book; I supposed everyone knew that."

"Going back to your impression again, do you know that I have an exactly similar one? I am almost positive that you are right. Can't you help me solve the mystery?"

"What's that you-all are talking about?" inquired the colonel, knocking the ashes from his long-stemmed pipe and crushing a dry tobacco leaf in the palm of his hand for a fresh charge.

"Miss Hester was just saying she thought we'd seen each other somewhere before I came to Tregarthen, and I'm almost sure she's right. We were trying to locate the time and place."

"Oh, I reckon it's just imagination," replied the colonel, packing the tobacco dust into the bowl of his pipe. "That is, without you've been visitin' the young ladies' schools in Virginia."

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, February 16, 1901.

If the Cubans think they can get along without Uncle Sam's help they are mightily mistaken.

The Danish Landsting has voted to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States, almost unanimously. Evidently they want to get rid of their islands. Whether the United States will be anxious to buy them is another question.

The long continued "spell" of freezing weather beats the record for many years. There have been eighteen days of continuous cold. In 1888 there were sixteen days of steady cold. Since then there has been nothing to compare with this. The ground is frozen to a greater depth than for many years before.

Delegate Wilcox from the Hawaiian Islands now claims to be a dyed in the wool American. He ought to be half American any way for his father was a native Rhode Islander. Yet as he has been all along the staunchest supporter of the discarded dynasty this is something of a conversion. We like it that it does not make much difference to Wilcox which party he belongs to so long as he is on top.

The formal announcement was made in the U. S. House of Representatives on Tuesday, by Senator Frye, the President of the Senate, of the election of William McKinley as President of the United States for another four years, and for Theodore Roosevelt, as Vice President, each receiving 292 electoral votes to 155 for the Democratic candidates. Of the popular vote cast November 8, McKinley and Roosevelt received 7,214,027; Bryan and Stevenson received 6,342,514, giving McKinley a majority of 571,513 over his democratic competitor.

The South expects to have a man in President McKinley's next cabinet in the person of Gov. H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee. It is understood that Postmaster General Smith does not care to remain longer than the close of this term, and that Mr. Evans will be appointed to take his place. This certainly will be a good appointment, and if there is to be a change we shall be pleased to see Mr. Evans fill the place. He served a short time as first Assistant Postmaster General with marked ability, and his experience in that position will be an aid to him in the higher position.

The population of Rhode Island in 1900 is 428,556 as compared with a population in 1890 of 345,500, representing an increase since 1890 of \$8,030, or 24.0 per cent. A noticeable feature of the census record of Rhode Island is that the population has increased in substantially the same ratio for four succeeding decades. For the first half of the century the growth of the state, as indicated by census returns, was by relatively small and fluctuating ratios, but for the latter half, the increase has been considerable for each succeeding decade. The population of Rhode Island in 1900 is more than six times as large as the population for 1790, when the first census of the state was taken. The total land surface of Rhode Island is, approximately, 1,053 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 328.1; 1900, 407.0.

The population of this state to the square mile is much greater than that of any other state. In Rhode Island, as stated above, the number of people to the square mile is 407. In New Hampshire it is 45.7; in Vermont, 37.6; Massachusetts, 918.9; Maine, 23.2; Connecticut, 167.4. Nevada has but four-tenths of one person to the square mile and the great state of Texas, only 11.6 to the mile. If that state was as thickly populated as Rhode Island she would have 106,782,030 people, nearly double the entire population of the United States at the present time. The population of the state of New York is only 152.6 to the square mile and that of Pennsylvania 110.1. When these other states get filled up like Rhode Island Uncle Sam will have quite a family.

## Remarkable Growth.

The preliminary figures in regard to the exports of the country during the calendar year of 1900 indicate that approximately \$200,000,000 worth more of commodities were sent out of this country, of domestic exports alone, than were sent abroad during the previous year. This is a remarkable showing, and the aggregate of domestic exports, rising to near the stupendous figure of a billion and a half dollars' worth, is a record that gratifies Americans everywhere. The operations of the Dingley law are so satisfactory that during this time of constantly growing exports the influx of imported goods did not appreciably affect the domestic market. The importations of goods free of duty were even less in volume during 1900 than during the preceding year. Of the imports of dutiable goods the increase in sales in this country during the year was less than \$10,000,000 worth in excess of the importations of such goods in the previous year.

Captain Henry O. Nickerson has been appointed assistant manager of the marine division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

Mrs. Warren Randolph has removed to her native place near New Brunswick, N. J.

## Facts from Modern History.

A few years ago when the original McKinley tariff bill was passed a great howl went up all over the land because it contained a tax on tin—an article which up to that time had not been produced in the United States. The tax was repealed, and the framers of the bill abased, and called all manner of bad names. The following article from the *Sheffield (Eng.) Telegraph* tells the effect of that tariff action on tin workers of Great Britain:

Some ten years ago the Welsh tin plate makers began to be concerned about prohibitive action threatened by the United States. There were significant signs that the Americans were not content to continue being served from Wales, as they had been in the past. President McKinley yielding to the pressure put upon him—and yielding very willingly, for he had always been in favor of heavy duties on all non-American manufacturers—framed his notorious McKinley Tariff Bill. We point out at the time that the effect of that measure, if it passed into law, would be the extinction of the trade done by Wales with the American centers, and contended that it was the duty of this country to make it clear to other countries, including the United States, that we could not go on admitting their manufactures toll free if they persisted in closing their market gates against us. We were met, as usual, with the jibe of the Welsh tin plate makers—that those who bow down before the Free Trade, which is free only to the foreigner. They declared that our fears were groundless fears; that the United States manufacturers could never compete with the Welsh tin plate makers, and that there was nothing to be alarmed about in the prohibitive proposals which were then taking shape.

Well, we are now able to judge by accomplished facts whether these wise ones were right or wrong. The McKinley Tariff Bill was not swept away by any Free-Trade wave in the States, for the simple reason that there was no Free-Trade wave to sweep it away. On the contrary, it came into operation on the 1st July, 1891. At that time the manufacture of tin plate, in a commercial way, was practically unknown in the United States. Today we have before us a significant report published in the last issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*. It is very brief, and it is very suggestive. So far from the United States being unable to make tin plates for the markets previously supplied from Wales, we find that there are at the present time 41 tin plate plants and over 300 mills in the United States, which are controlled by five different corporations. As to the assertion that these plates would not be equal to those made in Wales, Her Majesty's Consul stated that the American plates are said to be superior to the Welsh, owing to the steel being of better quality and the plates being more uniformly coated. The Americans to the credit be it said, have gone into this industry and built it up entirely within the last eight years with unexampled energy, the unexampled devices now in use in the United States factories being of the most modern type.

The table of figures tracing the progress of the trade tells its own tale. The figures are well worth consideration as thus presented:

1891-2	12,476,202	31,616,718
1892-3	62,357,662	16,549,202
1893-4	151,400,000	16,549,202
1894-5	60,682,918	16,549,202
1895-6	355,185,983	32,723,031
1896-7	230,076,183	18,682,031
1897-8	171,022,315	65,171,258
1898-9	105,818,200	70,371,158

The imports of tin plates, with the exception of a very small weight from Canada, were practically all from the United Kingdom, amounting in 1891-2 to 42,176,302 pounds, and in 1892-3 to 628,425,000 pounds. For the last available year, 1895-6, the imports had declined to 109,494,826 pounds, or nearly a little more than one-sixth of the business done in 1892-3. The second column of figures explains the shrinkage. While in 1891-2 the United States produced 13,646,719 pounds, in 1892-3 the home production had advanced to 99,819,202 pounds, and it has been increasing by tremendous strides every year since then until, in the last year for which figures are obtainable, the United States mills have turned out 701,371,483 pounds.

This has come about what we anticipated. Within the short period of eight years the tin plate makers of Wales have been virtually shut out of the United States, which was their greatest market. The Welsh tin plate trade has been added to the lost industries, so far as America is concerned. We wonder what the sagacious heads of the Cobden Club have got to say to this. When the McKinley duties were proposed, these seeing gentlemen pooh-poohed the idea of our Transatlantic rivals being able to outdo the Welsh tin plate makers. That is only eight years ago! What they "ridiculed as groundless fears" and "most improbable" has come to pass.

## North and South.

The extent to which the South is gaining representation on the pension rolls of the United States is significant, and is another indication of the extent to which sectional lines are being wiped out in one national sentiment.

A little more than one-sixth of the total amount annually expended for pensions goes to the South. The names of nearly 1,000,000 survivors of the Civil War now stand on the pension roll. Of these 179,533 last year resided in the South.

During the Civil War 331,000 white soldiers were enlisted in the South, and 181,000 black soldiers. Now 10,443 of the 64,000 enlisted men in the present army claim Southern States as homes, and about one-fifth of them are colored.

For service during the Spanish War 4,399 men enlisted from the South from April 21, 1898, to October 26, 1898. From the latter date to January 1, 1900, the enlistment numbered 8,316.

The late war has added largely to the pension list in the South, and now \$24,000,000 is paid annually to pensioners in that region. In the opinion of Thomas A. Broadus, as expressed in the February Review of Reviews, this large sum annually distributed in a region so widely agricultural as the South cannot be felt.

There can be no doubt of this assertion. The Western States, which have been large recipients of pension money, have been greatly aided, as have also the Eastern States; and now that the South is coming in for a proportionate share the benefit will be the more pronounced.

Everyone interested in weather changes should possess a good thermometer and a good barometer. The latter gives the ever varying weight of the atmosphere and to some extent indicates what the weather will be immediately in the future.

## Washington Matters.

Senator Spooner's Amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill—Trying to Force a Vote on the Ship Subsidy Bill—Chandler's Resolution is No Joke—Notes. (From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1901.

Senator Spooner has offered an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, embodying the views of the Republican Senators and meeting President McKinley's wishes as to legislation providing civil government for the Philippines. It is short but comprehensive, giving the President authority "for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said Islands in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; provided that all franchises granted under authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend, or repeal the same." If the democrats do not filibuster to prevent this amendment will be adopted. An amendment to the same bill is now being prepared by republican Senators, naming the conditions under which the President will be authorized to withdraw our military authority from Cuba, and will be submitted this week. It is believed by republicans that if these two amendments can be put through, the necessity for an early extra session of the next Congress will be obviated, as the last named will tell the Cubans exactly what they must do to get our troops withdrawn, thus meeting the President's wishes that Congress should unite the conditions.

It is little difficult to say whether the attempt to force a vote on the Ship Subsidy Bill, by holding night sessions last week, improved the chances of that measure or not. Its supporters still express confidence that it will be passed at this session, and it is known that negotiations are going on looking to an agreement to set a time to take a vote, but its opponents are still outwardly putting up a stubborn opposition. The real trouble seems to be that some of the republican Senators decline to consider the bill a party measure. They are not opposing it, and if the bill is voted upon, they will probably vote for it, but they are not actively trying to get it to a vote, and to that extent are playing into the hands of its opponents. There is considerable talk of the River and Harbor bill being used as a club to force the opponents of the shipping bill to allow it to be voted upon. It cannot be positively stated that this will be done, but it is a fact that the River and Harbor bill has not been reported to the Senate, and when Senator MacMillan, chairman of the Commerce Committee, which has charge of it, was asked when it would be reported, he replied: "Wait until the Ship Subsidy bill is out of the way and I will tell you more about it." Another Senator expressed the opinion that if the shipping bill failed, the River and Harbor bill would either fail or be eat in half.

The State Department will take no action on the private letter written by the Chinese minister, criticizing Gen. Otis, for having applied the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States to the Philippines at the time it was done. It is fortunate for the Chinese minister that he is personally popular with the officials of this government. Had he been otherwise, the Otis letter would probably have gotten him his walking papers.

Senator Thurston has again stated that under no circumstances will he allow his name to be used to break the deadlock in the Nebraska legislature. He says it is absolutely necessary for him to resume his law practice and make some money, and that he could not be induced to remain in the Senate six years longer.

There is quite a tangle in the House over the Senate amendments to the Revenue Reduction bill, and there is a possibility that it may run into the failure of the bill at this session.

Senator Chandler declares that his resolution providing for the meeting of the Fifty-Seventh Congress on the second Monday in March, 1901, and for the meeting of each future Congress on the second Monday in March following the election of its representatives, was not intended as a joke, but was meant very seriously, and to meet a state of affairs which exists at the closing or short session of every Congress. Mr. Chandler thinks it is wrong to try to crowd a lot of important general legislation besides the regular appropriation bills, into a short session, and that it would be much better to always leave the general legislation for the new Congress, provided the new Congress assembled immediately after the close of the old.

Senator Lodge probably came very near to voting the opinion of President McKinley, when he said: "Before the United States can give its approval to any Constitution, or its recognition to any independent Cuban government, it must be assured that there is no possibility of any assumption of the Cuban debts incurred by Spain. We also have the right to ask for proper guarantees in regard to relations of Cuba with other powers and as to places for Naval stations necessary to the United States." President McKinley said to a party of Senators: "Just as soon as the Cubans are ready to attend to their own affairs, we must turn their government over to them."

## Weather Bulletin.

Compiled, 1900, by W. T. Frer.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 16.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of storm wave to cross continent 16 to 20, warm wave 15 to 19, cool wave 18 to 22.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 22, cross west of Rockies to close of 22, great central valleys 23 to 25, eastern states 25.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 21, great central valleys 23, eastern states 22. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about March 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 5.

Storm wave will reach Pacific coast about 23, cross west of Rockies by close of 27, great central valleys 28 to March 2, eastern states 23.

The disturbances of the last week in February belong to the high temperature wave and accompanying them will be the February thaw. This thaw will injure winter wheat and will probably affect prices of that cereal.

Not far from Feb. 22 February will reach its highest temperature and driest weather. Storms of unusual severity may be expected about that time. You will probably read of tornados between February 18 and 24. Following 22, a cool wave is on the program.

Everyone interested in weather changes should possess a good thermometer and a good barometer. The latter gives the ever varying weight of the atmosphere and to some extent indicates what the weather will be immediately in the future.

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## Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Mr. Job A. Peckham, Administrator, has rented the cottage on Mill street, opposite Park west, to Mr. Charles F. Harlandson for one year.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season to Miss Florence Taylor of Boston, the "Babcock" cottage, furnished, on Hunter avenue, near Cather-

ine street.

A. O'D. Taylor has purchased for an investing client, the so-called "Breeze" house, with land, containing 11,117 square feet, at corner of Everett and Francis streets, for \$6,250.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the Gifford Trust of Philadelphia the "Wister-Morris" furnished villa on Jameson street, with about 10 acres of land, near Mackrel Cove, to Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati, for the summer season.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold the estate at No. 10 Bath road, formerly belonging to Julia T. Wanamaker, with about 0,363 square feet of land, to Thomas

Glover.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold in James-

town, Conant Island, two lots of land, one containing 21,005 square feet, the other containing 21,001 square feet of land, for John H. Caswell to John M. Whitall of Philadelphia.

The conferees on the part of the house are right in standing out in favor of the house revenue reduction bill. The Senate bill is unpopular with the people at large and should never become a law. It is difficult to imagine the motives that induced the Senate to make such sweeping reductions on beer and tobacco and retain the obnoxious stamp taxes. The purpose which was kept in view in the preparation of the house bill was to so distribute the relief in taxation as to remove the taxes which were most irritating and which bore upon the largest number. The House bill was, in the main, consistent with this purpose, except that it gave the brewers a larger rebate than circumstances warranted. But the Senate flung this principle to the winds. The Senate bill gives the largest proportion of the contemplated relief to certain special interests, and those by no means the most deserving of consideration.

The house bill meets the approval of the people at large, and it is to be hoped that the members will stand by it.

## Jiveron.

At the last meeting of the County of

Probate and Town Council the business

transactions were:

Cornelius F. Seabury appointed ad-

ministrator of the estate of Mary J.

Manchester.

First and final account of C. Frank

Seabury, executor of the will of Harriet

O. Manchester, received, allowed and

ordered recorded.

Notice ordered on the final account of

C. Frank Seabury, guardian of Mary J.

Manchester.

Final account of Rosa J. Cordosa,

administrator on the estate of Manuel

J. Cordosa, continued to March.

Final account of James T. Taylor, ad-

ministrator on the estate of Bridget

Taylor, allowed and ordered recorded.

Will of Alexander Snell probated.

Bond, \$500; executor, Alfred H. Hood.

Notice ordered on the will of Mary E. Gray.

Notice ordered on petition of Clarissa

Bennett, to be appointed administratrix

on the estate of Rodiney Bennett.

Consideration of the will of Eleanor</

## BROKER ARRESTED

Charged With Aiding and Abetting Charles M. Foster

New Chapter in the South Danvers National Bank Wrecking Affair

Boston, Feb. 14.—John W. Dickinson of Newtonville, a note broker, was arrested late yesterday by a deputy United States marshal at his office on Milk street for alleged complicity in the wrecking of the South Danvers National bank of Peabody. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hale, pleaded not guilty, and in default of \$25,000 bail was committed to the Charles street jail. He will be given a hearing this afternoon.

The arrest of Dickinson caused considerable of a sensation. In the complaint he is accused of aiding and abetting Cushing George H. Foster in the alleged misapplication of \$21,000. The complaint against him brings to light another case against Foster, who was recently arrested charged with embezzeling \$3000 of the bank's money. Foster has been unable to secure his \$10,000 bail. If he should succeed now he will immediately be arrested in connection with this new case.

The authorities allege that Cushing Foster criminally misappropriated the \$21,000 in giving Dickinson the sum of \$5000 and \$16,000 respectively, on the strength of certain notes. In accepting the same Dickinson is charged with aiding and abetting the embezzler in carrying out the alleged fraudulent transaction.

A conference was held yesterday in the office of the United States district attorney between District Attorney Jones, Assistant District Attorney Casey, George F. Hampton, receiver of the defunct bank, and the expert who has been examining the books. As the result of this consultation a complaint was drawn up, sworn to by Mr. Hampton, and the warrant issued.

Notwithstanding the public intimation that he was likely to be arrested, Dickinson was taken greatly by surprise. Owing to the absence from town of his lawyer, he was alone when arrested, and the proceeding was attended only by newspaper men. Mr. Casey, who appeared for the government, requested that bail be fixed at \$25,000, asserting that it was the contention of the prosecution that Foster and Dickinson had misappropriated between \$10,000 and \$20,000 of the bank's funds, and that large bonds were necessary. The commissioner accordingly fixed the bail at the above figure. Although, as Mr. Casey declared, the government charges these two men with misappropriating a great deal more money than the complainant sets forth, it depends upon the two counts specified to make out its case.

Mr. Dickinson is well known in Boston business circles. He is married, but has no children. His wife is abroad at present studying music. He went to Europe with her nearly a year ago, and left her there to complete her education.

**Millionaire's Wife Gets a Divorce**  
Boston, Feb. 12.—In the Suffolk county probate court yesterday, Judge Grant granted the petition of Mrs. Helen A. Clark, against her husband, George L. Clark, the millionaire real estate broker, for separate maintenance and the custody of her two children, on the ground of intoxication. Counsel will confer as to the amount that Clark will contribute to the support of his wife and children.

**Strathnevis Safe in Port**  
Portland, Me., Feb. 14.—The overdue steamer Strathnevis, 27 days out from Bristol, arrived yesterday afternoon. Her long passage was due to continuous hurricanes which assailed the vessel almost from the time she left Bristol. Ten days ago the Strathnevis was within 400 miles of Portland, but she was unable to beat in against the heavy head seas.

**Slashed Throat With Jackknife**  
Damariscotta, Me., Feb. 12.—Alden Chapman of Nobleboro, aged 70, has been in poor health for some time. Mrs. Chapman left him alone for a short time yesterday, and upon returning found him lying on the floor with a jackknife in his right hand and his head almost severed. A physician took more than 40 stitches in closing the wound. Chapman will die.

**Women on Par With Men**  
Boston, Feb. 13.—The members of the Boston Typographical yesterday voted to sign the scale granting male and female compositors equal wages of \$16 a week for one year, and \$16.50 a week for the two years following. This demand was made by the Typographical union, who threatened to strike if the scale was not accepted.

**Vessels Released From Ice Pack**  
Newport, R. I., Feb. 14.—After five hours of hard work in Dutch Island harbor yesterday, the revenue cutter Dexter rescued from packed ice five schooners. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest and the vessels were flying distress signals, being in danger of being dragged ashore by the heavy ice pack.

**Half the Strikers Left Town**  
New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 14.—A fair proportion of the loom fixers at the Acushnet and Hathaway mills, who made application for work at the mills, after declaring the strike off, were given their jobs yesterday. Out of the 80 odd who struck work 12 weeks ago, all but 40 secured work in other mill cities.

**Aged Stuner Punished**  
Boston, Feb. 12.—For assault of an atrocious nature upon two little colored girls, John Husson, a Turk, 70 years of age, was yesterday sentenced to prison for 12 years.

**Sam Has Jumped Bail**  
Portland, Me., Feb. 13.—When the case of Sam Wah Lee, the Boston Chinaman, indicted last week on a charge of illegally bringing Chinese men into this country, was called in the United States court here yesterday, the defendant failed to appear, and the session was adjourned. Sam was out on bail.

## DEATH OF MR. HAILE

Had Been Highly Honored by the Citizens of Two States Springfield, Mass., Feb. 14.—Ex-Lieutenant Governor William H. Haile died at his home here yesterday afternoon of Bright's disease and heart trouble. He had been in poor health for more than a year.

William Henry Haile was a lawyer, a prominent business man and a leader in public life. Mr. Haile's father was the first Republican governor of New Hampshire. William H. Haile was born at Chesterfield, N. H., Sept. 23, 1833. When he was very young his father moved to Hinsdale, N. H., and in that town his boyhood days were passed. Mr. Haile entered Dartmouth college, where he graduated in 1856.

He went to Springfield, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. For a short time he practiced law in Boston, after which he returned to Hinsdale, N. H., to engage in the manufacture of woolen goods.

Mr. Haile was married to Amelia L. Chapin of Springfield, in January, 1861.

He resided in New Hampshire until 1872, when he returned to Springfield. During his residence in Hinsdale, he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature three terms. Nine years after his return to Massachusetts (in 1881) he was elected mayor of Springfield. In 1882 and 1883 Mr. Haile represented the First Hampshire senatorial district in the legislature.

He was nominated for Lieutenant governor in 1889 on the ticket with John Q. A. Brackett. The ticket was elected, but Mr. Brackett was defeated by William E. Russell. In 1890 Mr. Haile was re-elected and was again renominated in 1891, on the ticket with Charles H. Allen of Lowell, Mr. Allen being defeated and Mr. Haile again re-elected. In 1892 Mr. Haile was considered the strongest man the Republican party could nominate against Governor Russell, and it was expected by his political adherents that his popularity would carry him through. Governor Russell, however, was re-elected.

## Death of Colonel Shaw

Washington, Feb. 11.—Representative Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., formerly commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was found dead yesterday in his room at the Riggs House. Death was due to apoplexy. The body was discovered lying face downwards on the

## WITH HER COUSIN

Princess Mercedes United In Marriage at Madrid

Ceremony Private as Far as Its Royal Character Would Permit

Madrid, Feb. 14.—The wedding of the Princess of Asturias to Don Carlos of Bourbon, took place within the chapel of the palace itself at 11 o'clock this morning.



Photo by Kuma Blane, Cannes, France.

DON CARLOS DE BOURBON.

It was impossible for the crowds to show their feelings, as no member of the royal family nor of the Caserta family appeared in public, and there was no military parade in connection with the ceremony. The wedding was as nearly private as its royal character would permit. It had practically been decided to abandon the remainder of the program of festivities or any event which would permit the assembling of the public, and which might lead to trouble.



From her latest photo.

INFANTA MARIA DE LAS MERCEDES.

The marriage of Dona Maria Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias and eldest sister of the young king of Spain, and her distant cousin, Don Carlos de Bourbon, son of the pretender to the throne of Naples, was strongly opposed by the court, on the ground that the princess should wed some one who would add strength to the dynasty, which needs all the support it can get. This Don Carlos, assuredly envious of the not celebrated Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, but is distantly related to him. His family have, however, also been engaged in plots against the present dynasty.

As was anticipated, the funeral of Don Ramon de Campomanes yesterday was attended with serious disturbances.

Martial Law in Madrid

Madrid, Feb. 15.—Owing to the inability of the civil government of the province of Madrid to maintain public order, full authority in the province has been turned over to Captain General Weyler. It has been found expedient to declare martial law, and General Weyler has occupied all of the most important points of the city with his troops.

Lawyer Gets a Prison Sentence

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 9.—Charles S. Forbes, an attorney, who was indicted by the grand jury on two counts for uttering forged instruments, and who pleaded guilty to both, was sentenced yesterday on one count to serve not less than three or more than six years in the state prison, three days to be in solitary confinement.

To Look Over the Defender

Boston, Feb. 15.—Designer Cowperthwait and Builder Lawley left for New York last night, to look over the old Defender, for use as a trial house. The Defender's arrival, with trial rates of Marshallhead, would give a new impetus to yachting hereabouts.

Felton Set to State Prison

Salem, Mass., Feb. 13.—Judge Hopkins yesterday sentenced John J. Felton, 22 years old, to not less than five years nor more than seven years in the state prison for a criminal assault on Miss Annie McNeil.

The Wreck of the Liner

St. John's, Feb. 15.—The latest dispatches regarding the Liner say the wreckage has been recognized as hers, which proves that the worst has beenfallen her. It is thought that she was wrecked over a week ago, and there is no chance that any one was saved.

Thirty-Three Thousand Men Wanted

Washington, Feb. 14.—According to the present plans of the war department the army is to be recruited to its full authorized strength of 100,000 men. The regular army now consists of about 67,000 men, including the troops in the Philippines.

## NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

By a fire which broke out in a building on Beach street, Boston, and rekindled a few hours later, damage probably amounting to \$8000 or \$9000 was caused.

The residence and entire contents of a house at Gloucester, Mass., owned by Charles E. Lane, were entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by the accidental overturning of a lamp. The loss is \$800.

An unknown colored man, apparently about 60 years of age, was killed by a trap between Amherst and Northampton, Mass. He was walking on the track.

A large electric light and power plant will be put in at Manchester, Vt., the coming spring. The capital will be furnished by a stock company of Utica, N. Y.

William F. Blackman, who has held the chair of Christian ethics at the Yale divinity school, will retire at the end of the current academic year. The cause assigned is that the endowment of the chair has expired.

Luther Adams, aged 68, senior member of the firm of Adams, Taylor & Co., wine merchants, with headquarters in Boston and important interests in other parts of the country, died at Pasadena, Cal., of pneumonia.

John W. Curran, aged 18, lost his life while coasting at Chelsea, Mass. Young Curran's sled struck a rock, and the sled's skull was badly crushed.

As the result of a premature explosion of dynamite at Malden, Mass., Jeremiah J. Lucy, a stone contractor, will in all probability lose the sight of both eyes. He was trying to withdraw an unexploded charge from a blast hole.

The committee on fire department of the Boston city council voted 4 to 3 to recommend increases in the salaries of officers of the fire department. There will be a minority report taking strong position against it.

Mrs. Ella F. Pendleton, secretary of Wellesley college since 1897, has been made dean, and in addition to that position will fill that of associate professor of mathematics.

One of the outbuildings at the Perkins Institute for the blind in South Boston, used as a gymnasium, was damaged \$3000 by fire.

The new Globe Presbyterian church was formally dedicated at Fall River, Mass., with appropriate ceremony.

Frederick Mongrain, 17 years old, was killed in an elevator accident in the Phoenix National bank building at Hartford.

Samuel Batchelder, proprietor of the Penobscot Inn, at Hallowell Beach, N. H., died very suddenly, aged 69. He was born in Newbury, Mass.

Levi W. Cutler, aged 93, in point of years the oldest living graduate of Yale, and a member of the university corporation, died at Waterbury, Conn., of illness attendant to old age.

While walking over a hedge at Webster, Mass., Mrs. William Commons, aged 55, was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed.

The planing mill of Robert G. Brightman at New Bedford, Mass., was destroyed by fire, together with a table and five horses. Loss, \$2500.

Daniel Gage, the millionaire ice man and one of the best known men in Lowell, Mass., died at his home in that city. He had been ill but a few days of pneumonia.

William H. Agry, real estate agent, Boston, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$29,433.

Nathaniel Hessey, 70 years old, committed suicide by shooting at Worcester, Vt. It is supposed despondency was the cause of the deed.

By the will of the late Nathaniel C. Brockway of New Haven a considerable portion of the estate, valued at \$165,000, is left for charitable purposes.

Rev. A. C. Dixay of Brooklyn has accepted the call to the Bugbee Street Baptist church, Boston, and will begin his new pastorate on May 1.

## BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay—Prime, \$18; extra, \$16 1/2; fair to good, \$15 5/8; 16; clover mixed, \$14. Straw—Hay prime, \$10 1/2; out, \$9 50.

Butter—Creamery, Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 25c; New York extra, 23c/23 1/2c; western extra, 22c/22 1/2c; firsts, 21c/21 1/2c; June extra, 21c; dairy extra, 20c; imitation creamery extra, 18c; lard, 16c; He; box and pearl creamery extra, 23c/23 1/2c; dairy, 21c.

Cheese—New York and Vermont choice twins, 11 1/2c/12c; firsts, 10 1/2c/11 1/2c; seconds, 9 1/2c/10c; western twins extra, 9 1/2c/10c; western firsts, 10c/10 1/2c; fair to good, 10c/10 1/2c; Vermont twins extra, 11 1/2c/12c; firsts, 10 1/2c/11 1/2c; seconds, 9 1/2c/10c; Ohio flat extra, 10c/10 1/2c; sage, 12c.

Eggs—Suburban and Cape fancy, 25c; eastern choice fresh, 22c; Vermont choice fresh, 22c; New Hampshire choice fresh, 22c; fair to good, 20c/21c; western fancy, 21c; fair to good, 19c/20c; western choice, 20c; refrigerator, 16c/17c; lamb, choice, 10c; common to good, 7 1/2c.

Mutton—Doe, choice, 80 1/2c; good, 75 1/2c; hindquarters choice, 102 1/2c; common to good, 92 1/2c; forequarters choice, 92 1/2c; common to good, 50 1/2c; veal, choice, 10c; fair to good, 8 1/2c; mutton, extra, 9 1/2c; common to good, 40 1/2c; lambs, choice, 10c; common to good, 7 1/2c; yearlings, 4 1/2c.

Poultry—Turkeys, choice eastern, 11 1/2c; fair to good, 9 1/2c; western, 12c/12 1/2c; chickens, spring extra, 11 1/2c/12c; fair to good, 9 1/2c; western extra, 11c; fowl, eastern, 11 1/2c; western, 9 1/2c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, green mountain extra, 18c/19c; pale and Hebrew, 16c/17c; white, 15c/16c; sweet, \$1.50.

Onions—yellow, 29c/30c per lb.; western, \$2.25/2.50; Hubbard, \$2.25/2.50; turnips, \$1.25/1.50.

Fruits—Apples, king, \$2.50/3.00; belduchs, \$2.50/3.00; greenings, \$1.75/2.25; Hubbardston, \$2.25/2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, choice dark, 88 per lb.; medium, \$8.75/11; grapes, Catawba, 11.

Beans—Marrow, choice, \$2.10/2.15; medium choice, \$2.15; yellow eye extra, \$2.50/2.65; red kidney, \$2.45/2.55.

## Bath Saloons Must Close

Bath, Me., Feb. 13.—The Civic League of this city endorses Carrie Nation in her work against saloons. The members of the league intend to proceed against saloon keepers and owners of buildings where liquor is sold, by injunction. Should saloon keepers fail to close their places of business, the league will protest against them vigorously.

## Industrial Trust Co.

## Capital

\$1,200,000.00

## Surplus and Profits

688,213.13

Office, 303 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

## BENEDICT ARNOLD

First Governor of Rhode Island Under the Charter.

A lecture delivered by James N. Arnold, of Providence, before the William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., in the Senate Chamber of the State House, Newport, Tuesday evening, February 12:

## INTRODUCTORY.

Who founded Rhode Island? Roger Williams, says ninety-nine in a hundred persons. I would like these ninety-nine to show me the authority for that statement. Mr. Williams was at Salem, then a few months at Plymouth, and then back again at Salem. He sailed from Bristol, England, December 1, 1639, and arrived at Boston, the 6th of February, following. The ship Lion brought him over, as it did the two Harris, Thomas and William. From the time of his arrival here until his banishment, he was in Massachusetts Bay Colony and nowhere else, except the short time at Plymouth in 1631. In April, 1635, he was on trial for heresy, which was continued from time to time, until October 9, 1635, when he was sentenced to be banished. He stayed at his house until about December 25, when he fled to avoid arrest. He says, in his writings: "For fourteen weeks I did not know what bread or meat meant." In these words, practically, this remark has been frequently quoted. If now, he was so harassed by the authorities, and fourteen weeks a poor lone wanderer, he was not getting a company together to settle elsewhere, and I want some one to show me where he so stated. In his writings or where he even attempted it, as did Parson Newland, Deacon Paine and others for the Rehoboth settlement, Coddington and others for Portsmouth and Newport, Gorton and others for Warwick. As Artemus Ward once said: "Produce the document, gentlemen, just produce the document."

If anything is clear, it is that Mr. Williams was so occupied in other matters that he could not, and in his circumstances just then he did not, so organize a company. William Arnold, William Harris and others had formed themselves into a company and had decided to settle outside of the Colonial limits of Massachusetts Bay. They had sent a party ahead for the purpose of selecting a site. This party was at Seekonk. They had examined the land on the other side of the river and, while doing so, Mr. Williams joined them. An agreement was entered into with Mr. Williams, as he had been in bad luck the past year, to do the writing and bargaining with the Indians for his one share in the purchase and they would furnish the means to pay for the land, which they did, as Mr. Williams acknowledges in his Initial Deed, and also by his receipt for £18, 16s, 1d. How, then, can an agent, while Mr. Williams clearly was, by his own admission, he today considered the "Sole Founder." I thought those that bought the land were the "Founders." After using the money for this purpose, did he do right to take that deed in his own name only and then refuse to satisfy the company for nearly thirty years with a satisfactory deed? I ask, is this the right way to build up a state or to invite peace? I tell you truly it was a sorry day for those twelve men when they first had anything to do with Mr. Williams, and a sadder day when they appointed or allowed him to act as their agent in the "Land Purchase."

Messrs. Harris and Arnold, the others were perfectly right in their conduct. I see in no place where these men, so far as they are concerned or interested in this purchase, were not perfectly right or just. I charge Mr. Williams with being, in a great measure, responsible for all the trouble and dissension at Providence. I charge further that had these twelve men left Mr. Williams out of their company entirely they would have been far better off and all the disgrace and ill things that are said or have been written of Providence can be laid in a great measure to the door of Mr. Williams' conduct. I charge that these men today who are holding him up as a pattern are totally ignorant of the recorded evidence of his day. I shall vindicate this dead business before I have done this paper and I shall ask every person here present if they would except such a paper from their agent as a right and satisfactory way of doing business. Yet this is only one count. The "patent" is another atrocity. If a confirmed wrangler and disputatious general disturber of the peace makes a Founder then deliver me from such a one as history shows Mr. Williams to be.

It is claimed that Mr. Williams named Providence. By the family memorandum, which the Arnold family brought from England with them, which paper carefully recorded the births of Thomas Arnold's family, two of which members came to America in the persons of William and Thomas. Here, after the record of their births, is the date of the sailing from Dartmouth, Eng., and the arrival at Boston. The latter record is a good voucher for its accuracy and value. On this paper this date is added thus: "Memorandum. We came to Providence to dwell April 20, 1635."

We call attention that this is written at the time and at the end of the time of Mr. Williams' "Wandering in the Wilderness." If he had been so destitute that he knew neither bread nor meat he was not in a condition to be naming towns that is certain. This memorandum proves, then, that this Company whom Mr. Williams was allowed to join, and the sojourn in the spring of 1636, at Seekonk, had selected this place for a settlement and had named it "Providence."

I realize that many will say why distract this now settled matter? Let Mr. Williams have the credit. I say no. I say read the original facts over and not only read them but thoroughly understand them as well and do not give credit to any one until it is clearly and most unmistakably proven that he is justly and honestly entitled to the honor.

I want first to say a word about "Soul Liberty." This term is used in a very careless manner and very indefinitely, and utterly misleading one who is curious enough to want to understand the true meaning thereof. Let me, therefore, make my own definition of the term, and in this sense I shall use it only in this paper.

To say that one man is its sole author and defender is to state a falsehood at the start. The struggle of Soul Liberty is as old as that of the time of the human race upon this earth. It is only another term for individuality, selfhood and independence for each and all of that earth's children.

The Reformation only brought this struggle into more conspicuously than it had before been presented.

The Reformation was only a lecture in the evolution of human progress, while Soul Liberty was the bed rock upon which the whole rested. The prime movement now took on a phenomenal

growth and vigor. The surroundings of Europe kept the plant within certain bounds. Transplanted, however, into new and virgin soil, like America, has fashioned what is now the United States of America.

There is no tyranny so mercilessly autocratic, so despotic, so exacting, as a spiritual tyranny. The cruelties of this tyranny have farrever more inhuman crimes than that of all others combined unnumbered times. This fact was seen by our emigrant ancestors. They said to themselves right here, the Church and State must be separated and must be kept distinctly apart. This fact has been proven in the case of our own nation. Where the Church and State were more united, as in South America and Mexico, we see the condition of affairs when the two systems are compared.

This Soul Liberty, or Individuality, has made all the progress there has been made in human progress. Those nations in Europe, as well as in America, that used to be most progressive, the most, This is the whole secret of Soul Liberty. In this sense I shall use it further on and want to claim that William and Benedict Arnold were its leaders and defenders here in Rhode Island, and they, not Roger Williams, should have the honor thereto.

Benedict Arnold, the eldest son of William and Christian (Peake) Arnold, was born at Leominster, Eng., December 21, 1615. He came to this country in 1635, sailing from Dartmouth May 1, and arriving at Boston the 24th of the same following. His father's family consisted of six persons, viz., William Arnold, his wife Christian, two sons, Benedict and Stephen and two daughters, Elizabeth and Joanna. By a family paper now in existence we learn they came to Providence to dwell April 20, 1635. This is the oldest paper in existence, where the name "Providence" can be found, as applied to this city in Rhode Island.

It is not our intention to raise questions either of religious faith or political controversy, only so far as to state points needed to more fully explain matters now not generally known or as clearly understood as they should be by the well informed of our State.

At the time of the emigration, the art of printing had so far revolutionized society that questions of faith and the books in which the authority had been written, which before was known or understood by the priests only, had been made known to the people and had been studied to such an extent that doubts had arisen on many scriptural dogmas, which had called forth the Reformation. The command, or entreaty, had gone forth, "Search the Scriptures," which was being done faithfully by those who could now read the Bible.

Among those nations that had followed this advice England stood in the front rank. The very makeup of this nation commanded each individual to act and think for himself. This trait has always been characteristic, i. e., the individuality of each son and daughter of England. With such a ground rock the Romish faith could never gain such great ascendancy, as it could in nations more accustomed to defer their wishes to and on other shoulders than their own.

This spirit of independence, individuality and self-reliance was fully at work and had been gathering force for some time previous to 1635. To the more daring it piloted them across the Atlantic, there to set up a new form of government more to their own way of thinking.

Among those English families that had become imbued with this principle, and had taken as well the emigration fever were the Arnolds of Leominster. They were more happily placed than many others, because they had the means to gratify the wish.

After carefully considering the matter, as well as carefully counting the cost thereof, in 1635, the plan was carried out by resolving to build up a new family and a new individuality in the new world, then a wilderness, and whose great resources were not even dreamed of by England's most expert idealists.

Being a family of culture, and having been surrounded for centuries with the best thought of the age, as well as the best scholarship, they were in a position to understand and did as fully understand the leading questions of the day. Yes, better than any other one family that came to Rhode Island at that time.

The points in controversy with Mr. Williams in Massachusetts were clear to them. The thought that came to them in England was more clearly proven here. They saw clearly to succeed here with any form of government, or to band themselves under any compact, under any forms, the first thing to be settled, and settled definitely, was to separate the functions of the Church and the State.

Here comes in the first great conflict and here over this very distinction came the first clash of authority at Providence in the well known Verin case. Over this very case the Church and State issue was first raised.

The form in which it came up was whether the priest or husband was the master of the house and family. Mr. Verin wished his wife's company evenings, after he had returned from his customary day's work. He had so expressed himself to his wife and she had complied with the wish. Being asked why she did not attend service she truthfully told the reason.

Mr. Williams was the head of the Church party of Providence. This point is conceded. Now that he was placed in the same position as those Massachusetts Ministers were he had a chance to show his mettle and just how much of a spiritual tyrant or liberal leader he could be. This, also, will be conceded. What did he do in this case? Nothing. So far as I have read Mr. Williams is silent and not a word pro or con has been recorded as his opinion in the matter.

Mr. Williams, on the other hand, stood up for Verin and manfully defended him in the matter. He held as long as Verin and his wife were agreed in the matter and as long as they conducted themselves as respectable people should that the matter of worship was theirs, to do in such manner and form as best pleased them. This further interference of the priest, under any form, or through any pretext, direct or indirect, was one of the great reasons that had compelled them to set up a home here in this wilderness, where they could be free from this interference.

To say that one man is its sole author and defender is to state a falsehood at the start. The struggle of Soul Liberty is as old as that of the time of the human race upon this earth. It is only another term for individuality, selfhood and independence for each and all of that earth's children.

The Reformation only brought this struggle into more conspicuously than it had before been presented.

The Reformation was only a lecture in the evolution of human progress, while Soul Liberty was the bed rock upon which the whole rested. The prime movement now took on a phenomenal

expansion of Church and State, as referring to Civil and Political Affairs.

It will here be seen that the idea of this separation was not an idea of Mr. Williams but of Arnold. It is an idea, therefore, for me to record that the first time the name of the subject of this sketch appears on a public paper in this Colony it appears on one of a chapter like this, and to know he and his father were its authors.

Whether the commencement of the enmity between Arnold and Williams arose from this difference only or came from the natural jealousy that one leader has for a rival or from a still later development, or whether the three had their part, the reader may decide to suit his judgment.

In the separation matter Williams was badly defeated, as is self evident to any discerning mind who has but once gazed the true facts in the case and weighed them as he should.

The next question to test the leadership of Mr. Williams and to test his Honor as well as the matter in the prosecution of the Indian Deed. The charge that Hart's made on Williams' Honor was the keynote of that great controversy.

Apologists for Williams have misrepresented or totally ignored Mr. Harris' claim.

This was a poor way to build up a reputation for any one. So long as the land question is left silent and not even referred to then so long is Mr. Williams' leadership safe. The very moment, however, some of these things are looked at in their true light then his leadership can be called into question seriously.

The Providence Land Question now comes forward, and now comes forward in such a way and manner that even Mr. Williams' most devoted apologist has not dared to take it up and defend him. As the Arnold family were the largest landholders in the colony, of course this question was of vital interest and concern to them. They became from the first the leaders on this question.

The remark said to have been made by Mr. Williams' son Daniel, when his father had become an old man and very infirm, "Had Mr. Williams been as shrewd and as far sighted as some others had been today they would have been his servants and not his master," has a shudder meaning when once the land question is seriously looked into.

"That's a nice lot of young pigs, those."

"Where?" the person present was sure to ask.

"Comin' down the road," was the inevitable reply. "They're in a cart, and, what's more, there's a fine fat sow among 'em."

And it would not be long before a cart would appear and in it a litter of pigs and among them the sow which the woman had perceived at such a distance up the road. One day a visitor, who saw in this exhibition an evidence of second sight, exclaimed:

"How do you do it? It is simply wonderful!"

"Tain't no miracle," was the modest reply. "I've just got my ear trained to pigs—that's all."

## Raising the Fee.

In that particular year it happened that the national political convention of which we are speaking was held in some other town than Chicago, and the place was crowded.

This is how it came to pass that Col. Hankthunder, who was merely a prominent citizen of the republic and had not taken the precaution to engage a room beforehand, found himself shut out of the hotel and compelled to choose lodgings from a list of eligible private dwellings.

The woman of the house near the corner of Fish street and Potowmack avenue, the first residence at which he called, showed him the only room she had to spare.

"That suits me, ma'am," he said, "How much will it cost me for board and lodging here for the next four days?"

"Well," she answered, "this is not a regular boarding house, and I only take boarders because I want to educate my boy for a lawyer. I shall have to charge you \$6 for the four days."

"Madam," softly rejoined the colonel, taking out his pocketbook, "you will never educate your boy for a lawyer by giving such an example as that. I will pay you \$10."

—Chicago Tribune.

## Not Second Sight.

It happens that a man of the supernatural there is often less rather than more than is "dreamt of in philosophy."

In the English county of Wiltshire there lived a woman whose deceased husband had been a pig dealer. After his death it was her habit to remark to chance visitors, without looking out the window:

"That's a nice lot of young pigs, those."

"Where?" the person present was sure to ask.

"Comin' down the road," was the inevitable reply. "They're in a cart, and, what's more, there's a fine fat sow among 'em."

And it would not be long before a cart would appear and in it a litter of pigs and among them the sow which the woman had perceived at such a distance up the road. One day a visitor, who saw in this exhibition an evidence of second sight, exclaimed:

"How do you do it? It is simply wonderful!"

"Tain't no miracle," was the modest reply. "I've just got my ear trained to pigs—that's all."

## A Poverty-Stricken Crowd.

Visitor (at poorhouse)—"Where did that fine-looking pauper come from?" Superintendent—"The city. He owns the St. Fashion Flats."

"My goodness! Why is he here?"

"He charges such high rents that they have been empty since the second year."

"Hum! He seems to be on familiar footing with good many of the other paupers."

"Yes; they are the people who were his tenants the first year."

—High Art.

Johnson had cut the magazine in his own peculiar way—with the side of his hand. Johnson picked it up next, and contemplated the wreck for some time, "I never could just see where the high art of these docked edges comes in," he said at last, with blighting sarcasm.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## CASTORIA.

Dear the Kind You Have Always Been.

Signature of *Chat H. Fletcher*

## GREGORY'S Warranted Seed

It matters not how rich the land, or hard the labor on it. Verian is the only crop.

Bad seed will raise upon it.

All seed must be pure and reliable, as per law. 2 oz. of seed will raise 1000 plants. Market gardeners are lenient; and market gardeners buy none but the best of seed. Write for our new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue—free to all.

J. H. GREGORY & SON,

Marblehead, Mass.

## Annual Bargain Sale

OF

## WALL PAPERS

AT

## HALF PRICE.

10c PAPERS, 5c

15c PAPERS, 8c

25c PAPERS, 12 1/2c

50c PAPERS, 25c

ALL BORDERS Half Price.

## SPOT CASH.

138 THAMES STREET.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,

PHOENIX Roofing Cement.

138 THAMES STREET.

—WITH—

## PHOENIX Roofing Cement.

138 THAMES STREET.

—AND

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX.)

over this deed it may be well now that the reader's curiosity is aroused to insert here the deed itself as printed in Colonial Records, I, 10.

Memorandum. That J. R. W., having formerly purchased of Canonicus and Miantonomo, this our situation or plantation of New Providence, viz., the two fresh rivers, Woonas and Moosh, and the grounds and meadows thereupon, in consideration of £20 received from the inhabitants of said place, do freely and fully pass, grant and make over equal right and power of enjoying and disposing the same grounds and lands unto my loving friends and neighbors B. W. W. A. T. J. R. C. J. G. J. T. W. H. W. C. T. G. F. W. R. W. and B. H. and such others as the major part of us shall admit into the same fellowship of vote with us. As also, I do freely make and pass over equal right and power of enjoying and disposing the said land and ground reaching from the aforesaid rivers into the great river Pawtuxet, with the grass and meadow thereupon, which was so lately given and granted by the two aforesaid Sachems to me.

Witness my hand, R. W. This is dated 8th, 8 mo., 1668 (Oct. 8, 1638).

Mr. Williams' full deed is dated Providence 22d, 10 mo., 1668 (Dec. 22, 1638).

In this latter deed the names are written out as follows: Stately Westcott, William Arnold, Thomas James, Robert Cole, John Greene, John Throckmorton, William Harris, William Carpenter, Thomas Olney, Francis Weston, Richard Waterman and Ezekiel Holyman.

What caused this change in Mr. Williams? The coming disaster that was inevitable and the despair that now possessed the settlers of ever getting the wrong righted. Already had the settlement lost its wealthiest and most influential members. Plans had been matured for a second great emigration from the place to Oyster Bay, while others were thinking of moving elsewhere in the colony. Every one of the settlements were growing but Providence.

A few years previously an order had been passed by the Providence Selectmen and Freemen (March, 1662), in open town and council meeting, that the "Land Evidence" be recorded in the Town Book and also in the book of the General Recorder.

This brought up the old question in all its vividness and strength. The question was now seriously asked by each supposed land holder how he could record a conveyance that had no warrant behind it. In other words could his deed be a good one when his own purchase was questioned.

The emigration fever, the deep unrest, the loss of influence, the marks of disrespect even shown all so alarmed Mr. Williams that he at last yielded and did what he should have done nearly thirty years before.

Mr. Williams' apologists may say what they will yet they cannot wash out the fact that Mr. Williams was in this matter very unwise as well as a very impractical man. One in his position should have had a pride in giving as good guarantees as that of any other colony. He never should have driven away from him his ablest men. He should have attracted them towards him and have striven to build up a confidence in his leadership and integrity and not the distrust which he did so effectively.

Among those he drove out were the Arnolds. Benedict went to Newport, where he at once was placed in offices of trust and responsibility. For nearly a quarter of a century he was a leading man in the Councils of the Colony and most of that time its chiefest. His method of business attracted settlers. They knew just what they were purchasing and just what dangers there were to the only papers with him and thus endangering whole estate, in case anything should happen to him. If he does then dismiss that thought, because Mr. Harris was one of the best business men in the Colony. He had a good understanding of the law and was a fine penman. While it may be true that he had a few originals with him, it can safely be assumed good copies were left behind when he went to Europe and that if these afterwards were lost then he was not chargeable, but his heirs and custodians.

Whatever has been said about Mr. Harris not complimentary we have no wish here to refer to. It is the only part he played in this land question, in insisting upon Mr. Williams giving him and his companions a proper conveyance, so that they might transfer, sell or otherwise dispose of their share, without having a cloud upon it as its legality questioned. By insisting that the "Initial Deed" was not a proper deed, or not a satisfactory deed, we do not see wherein he was wrong and we think Mr. Williams was not himself doing right by not giving his deed in a more proper manner and in a reasonable time after he had got his own from the Indian chieftain.

A great stress has been laid upon Mr. Williams as a "Peace-maker," "Organizer," "Diplomat" and "Business Man." I do not want to be too set or opinionated, but the more I have studied that period of history the further I have drifted from Mr. Williams.

I have shown in the "Veru Case" that Mr. Williams has left no recorded opinion. In the matter of "Church and State" he has left also no recorded opinion, while the Arnolds stand forth as its defenders and champions. So they, and not Mr. Williams, are the champions of "Soul Liberty," hence, therefore, honesty and justly entitled to that high honor.

The terms I have just used as applied to Williams of Peace-maker, Organizer, Diplomat and Business Man, by his apologists, are used by men who really knew nothing of the man as he really was. This deed of business destroys his reputation. As I have contended he was as soon as he had got his deed from the Sachems turned around and wrote the deed in 1668, he would have been far better entitled to the terms than he now is. Had he bought the Plantation with his own money he would have had a strong reason for his conduct, but he acted as an agent and says as much in the deed. Then why not still act as agent and account as an honest agent should to his employers. Mr. Williams can not be sure judgment and great skill to do it successfully? True. Then upon these grounds his is shown his statesmanship and abilities as a political leader and chieftain just as clearly as he has demonstrated his great military skill and ability during the war of the Revolution.

If this question has been properly answered by these remarks then why not apply the same measure to our "First Administration" under the Charter?

This deed of business of itself destroys his reputation.

As I have contended he was as soon as he had got his deed from the Sachems turned around and wrote the deed in 1668, he would have been far better entitled to the terms than he now is. Had he bought the Plantation with his own money he would have had a strong reason for his conduct, but he acted as an agent and says as much in the deed.

Then why not still act as agent and account as an honest agent should to his employers. Mr. Williams can

not be sure judgment and great skill to do it successfully? True. Then upon these grounds his is shown his statesmanship and abilities as a political leader and chieftain just as clearly as he has demonstrated his great military skill and ability during the war of the Revolution.

In setting up, therefore, the "Charter Government" successfully our governor is justly entitled to high honor. That he held his position to prove by the public positions he held while a resident of Newport. That he was a man of influence can be shown at that period in Philips' War where the then Colonial administration passed an act to invite the ex-Governor before them for his advice and counsel which was taken gladly. Had it been taken sooner then the disaster to it did overtake the Colony would have been avoided far better than it was. The fact that the governor was right is proven still more clearly by again calling him to the executive chair and keeping him there until death removed him forever from the position, June 19, 1678.

It is pertinent to ask right here in this very place who was first responsible for the ill opinions and contempt that has been recorded against the Rhode Island Colony by the early apologists of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Haven and Connecticut Colonies.

Do they not say in so many words that the same conduct that made him unpopular here, and do they not say he was not an honest but a very unwise and impractical man. They call him a "Visionary" with not the talent to build up the castle himself or to attract others to help him. All of this is true and a just estimate of the man.

Benedict Arnold contended that the Colony should have the same respect given it that was shown the other English Colonies in all official utterances.

He insisted and won. Look over his correspondence, reader, with our neighboring colonies and see if this is true. Give this man the honor that of first making his Colony respected among others. Governor Cranston followed in his footsteps and so did the

succeeding Governors after him. It was this man who thus planted those seeds that made our Colony the leader in the war of the Revolution, enlightened its navy and furnished her first commandants and also furnished a General that was next in rank to the great Virginian.

Contract this record with Mr. Williams' record, supposing him to have died before he had given a proper deed. The result had this happened would have been something serious. Settled it as they would Williams' name would have been infamous is clear beyond a shadow of a doubt.

What has been before written has been to prove the more conclusively what we have now to write to the more conclusively show that if Mr. Williams for what he has done is now justly entitled to the honor that is today paid to his name and memory than logically what another did that equalled, yes far exceeded, Mr. Williams should also have a mead of honor as his just and honest due.

Having now shown that Providence was an utter failure as a settlement under the Williams' leadership if it can be so assumed and proving it by referring to the recorded evidence in the records of Providence itself where the fact is so acknowledged it is now pertinent to prove that our hero did not fall into similar blundering or mistakes if that word sounds better.

Mr. Ryder in No. 4, Second Series Rhode Island Historical Tracts, produced a pamphlet "Concerning the Forgeries of the Sachems Deed." This tract was attempted to be answered but it did not remove the ugly charges Mr. Ryder made. How far these facts that Mr. Ryder points out influenced Mr. Williams in his "Initial Deed" cannot now be accurately determined but if we assume Mr. Williams wanted to be "tricky" and "do" his "loving friends" did he not therefore try it first with the Sachems and his wait was to see how long it would be before they would find it out. We write the above thought to show how Mr. Williams' "Great Diplomatic Land Scheme" has been looked upon by one critical historical scholar of today. We now ask where ever has a man transaction that the Arnolds negotiated with those same Sachems been similarly handled today? Where Mr. Williams wrote one deed they wrote scores and where has one of them been questioned? Here is thrown into the faces of Mr. Williams' apologists a direct challenge to produce the proof that Mr. Ryder may perform the like service towards them.

We now will reach up a little higher and show how our hero did business. All history substantiates what we are now about to write.

When the Charter of King Charles was first promulgated here as the "Supreme Law of the Land" Benedict Arnold was named Governor. With him was named Assistants of his way of thinking so that his party controlled all Legislation and his party therefore were responsible and should be so held for all mistakes, oversights or blunders. The name or the infamy was theirs and theirs only.

If now this "Charter" proved as disastrous as Mr. Williams' "Patent" then both parties could divide honors. The "Patent" never was satisfactory from the first. The four towns divested for two years over it and remained only until a more satisfactory one could be had from the King which delay was caused by the disturbed state of political affairs at home.

How was the "Charter" received? In the same way as the "Patent" had been. We refer the curious reader to the two records. The first was very unsatisfactory as the Colonial Records will clearly show. The "Charter" was waited to see how it would work. As the years passed in their regular course the people had more and more respect for their "Great State Paper." A greater compliment cannot be paid to that State paper than this. From July 4, 1776 to May, 1843, the people of this State lived under it, preferring it to any of the State Constitutions a lapel it by the other States of the Union. Not one other of the so called "Great Charters" has had this honor bestowed upon it.

Washington has been referred to as a great statesman. Upon what grounds may we ask? Was he not the first President? He was not set up in his administration the working of the National Constitution? True. Did it not take sure judgment and great skill to do it successfully? True. Then upon these grounds has he shown his statesmanship and abilities as a political leader and chieftain just as clearly as he has demonstrated his great military skill and ability during the war of the Revolution.

If this question has been properly answered by these remarks then why not apply the same measure to our "First Administration" under the Charter?

This deed of business of itself destroys his reputation. As I have contended he was as soon as he had got his deed from the Sachems turned around and wrote the deed in 1668, he would have been far better entitled to the terms than he now is. Had he bought the Plantation with his own money he would have had a strong reason for his conduct, but he acted as an agent and says as much in the deed.

Then why not still act as agent and account as an honest agent should to his employers. Mr. Williams can not be sure judgment and great skill to do it successfully? True. Then upon these grounds his is shown his statesmanship and abilities under like circumstances.

By so nonchirating him the King acknowledged he was the most able man in the Colony to do the work assigned him. The King is sizing up the two men gave Williams the inferior position. While he was the older man, being now in the sixties, he had not shown the fine administrative abilities of the younger man, Benedict Arnold.

In setting up, therefore, the "Charter Government" successfully our governor is justly entitled to high honor. That he held his position to prove by the public positions he held while a resident of Newport. That he was a man of influence can be shown at that period in Philips' War where the then Colonial administration passed an act to invite the ex-Governor before them for his advice and counsel which was taken gladly. Had it been taken sooner then the disaster to it did overtake the Colony would have been avoided far better than it was.

The Imperial Light horse, who formed part of the command, had only one shirt apiece, and that was on their backs. So a messenger was despatched to explain. But the honorable and gallant officer, fresh from Sandhurst, knew his business.

"If the men of the Imperial Light horse have not got a second shirt," said he firmly, "let them change shirts with each other. My orders are imperative."

A Girl's Idea Of Boys.

At a recent public school examination for girls this composition was handed in by a girl of twelve:

"The boy is not an animal, yet they can be taught to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoken to, and they answer respectably, and tell just how it was.

"A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where the water is deep. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grown-up girl is a widow and keeps house,"—New York Journal.

When a woman buys a lawn mower, she thinks she can run it herself.

Yes? And after she has had it a week she finds out she can't even make her husband run it.

CASTORIA  
Bears the  
Signature  
of

should have all the Warwick lands after his death. Benedict pledged that if anything occurred that made a different disposal if he was alive Stephen should have just what his father wished him to have out of the estate, which obligation he carried out and in a reasonable time after his father's death the deed was executed and never has been questioned since its execution. Compare this deed with the "Initial Deed," reader, and say then who showed the best business tact and ability. Here was a paper so drawn that it could not be questioned and none was ever raised over it.

This treatment of his brother Stephen has done much to show up the truly noble and sterling qualities of the man. His word was as good as his bond. Stephen had just what his father wished him to have, will or will not.

The same high qualities of nobility and honor man are throughout his life both public and private. He set as fine an example of a pattern of what a true man ought and should be as did our venerated Washington. He carried the Colony through its darkest perils, He saved her from insult and annihilation, and made her respected by the other and neighboring colonies. The correspondence with both Connecticut and Massachusetts prove this to every candid reader who will look up and read that correspondence.

This paper was not intended solely for a lecture, essay or biography of our First Governor but is intended solely to call attention to the public record of the man and to especially call attention to its purity and statesmanship.

Having accomplished so much cannot we ask that the resting place of such a man be respected as he wished it to be? Cannot we ask in strict justice that our state today take measures to more fitly and properly mark his last resting place and provide better care for it than it has yet received in the past?

The matter of the better preservation of this sacred place is now before the General Assembly for action. That they will finally act intelligently there can be no question and that they will pass suitable resolutions to more carefully preserve in the future than there has been in the past this burial place and thus carry out his wishes as expressed in his will which wishes are also the wishes today of all his living descendants so far as I have been able to learn from those who have learned what the Governor's real opinions and wishes were in the matter.

If the apparent hitch that is now between the family and the state can be removed I am satisfied the rest is easy. There is no doubt the family members would cheerfully do their part towards a better preservation when once they are satisfied they can do so with the satisfaction of fully carrying out this most desirable intention with the power and authority of the state behind them. For one member now to act is to invite trouble and insult from the adjoining proprietors on two sides, at least, who wish to drive the burials off to more fitly and properly mark his last resting place and provide better care for it than it has yet received in the past?

To be just and fair on all sides it is not the right nor the proper thing to do to allow this place to remain as it is today. It is not treating these adjoining proprietors right. They show no respect to the place because others, and especially those who should, do not. As no deed could properly be given of the place and as the General Law expressly forbids desecration of burial grounds the only proper thing in this case considering the wishes of our first governor and his distinguished services is to properly early grade and fence it and place the same under a perpetual care. This can be done without damaging any adjoining property and so done that it would rather increase the value of those very estates around it.

If all these sacred places in this town could be better preserved and placed under perpetual care it would no doubt inspire some future son or daughter to more fully write up the old town's history and thus give honor to whom the honor is due. Newport has a history that can not be taken from her. She alone is to be blamed if she suffers it to be forgotten. Trust the good people will commence now and insist that our first governor's resting place must be better respected in the future and then not stay the good work until all the other sacred places have also the same careful eye placed over them.

It would indeed be a noble commencement to place in this yard of our first governor a memorial resting the fact that his other William was also laid here so that the inscription on the memorial could read something like this:

Within this enclosure lie the remains of William Arnold, Chapman and Leader of Soul Liberty in this Colony. Also his son Benedict First Governor under the Charter. The Builder and Preserver of Rhode Island.

Tired of Being In Print.

"Mr. Smithers," said his wife, "if I remember rightly, you have often said that you disliked to see a woman constantly getting herself into print?"

"I do," said Smithers positively.

"You considered it unwomanly and indecent, I believe?"

"And you don't see how any man could allow his wife to do anything of the kind?"

"Yes; I think so now."

"Well, Mr. Smithers, in view of all the facts in the case I feel justified in asking you for a new silk dress."

"A new silk dress?"

"Yes; for the last eight years I have had nothing better than four penny eau-de-cologne, and I want something better. I am tired of getting into print,"—London Tit-bits.

Fortunately for me, if unfortunately for him, I brought him no bullet.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills she cannot be, for they make her feel like a different person, as they all say, and their business say too!

Unbound courage and compassion joined proclaim him good and great, and make the hero and the man complete.

Must not be confounded with common emetic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills entirely unlike them in every respect.

Nearly every physician can read but nine per cent. of the women are educated.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills she cannot be, for they make her feel like a different person, as they all say, and their business say too!

Alcohol plus tonics are now in use in Germany.

Those persons who do not get iron, but who are troubled with Nervousness and Depression, will find in Carter's Little Liver Pills a most desirable article. They are most easily used in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in this way often exert a most medicinal effect. Take just one pill of each kind immediately after eating and you will find them delicious and beneficial. In tablet 25 cents. Try them.

The secret of success in life is for a man to be faithful to his wife and his obligations.

CASTORIA.

Bear the  
Signature  
of"Castor Oil  
C. H. Fletcher"Castor Oil  
C. H. Fletcher

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make inquiries as broad as possible, and if possible, confine them on one side of the interval. 4. unanswered queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 5. Letters addressed to publishers, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to: Miss E. M. TILLEY,

one Newport Historical Room,

Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1901.

## NOTES.

## LANDMARKS OF ANCIENT NEWPORT, 1639-1755.

The following paper, written for the Current Topics Club in 1891, and read a few months ago, at a meeting of the William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be interesting and valuable to students of Newport history. A map of Newport, showing the old names of the streets, can be found in the Magazine of American History, edited by R. Hammatt Tilley, for April, 1892.

Though the town of New port was settled in 1639, it was nearly 75 years before the streets of New port received their names. In 1712, at a town meeting, John Hammatt presented the following petition:

"Whereas, it is a universal and orderly custom for all towns and places throughout (all) the world, when grown to some considerable degree of maturity, by some general order, to name the streets, lanes and alleys thereof, and this town, having of late years been so prospered as to increase the number of buildings, the which is to the admiration of the neighboring towns, so that it is the metropolitan of the said government and also a place of considerable commerce and trade and yet notwithstanding, to our great reproach, persons at a distance are not capable to demonstrate, when occasion requires, in what street in this town they dwell, and also, it being no small difficulty to the scriveners in obligatory writing to give such plain and simple demonstration of the bounds of lands and houses, bounding on any of the streets of this town." This petition was presented at a quarter meeting of the town, held on October 8, 1712, and thereupon it was voted that Mr. John Mumford, surveyor, should take a draft of the town and be paid for the same out of the town treasury, and that the council of the town should name the streets, lanes and alleys."

At the time of the laying out of the town, it was nearly an impenetrable swamp, where Thames street is now, so our fathers thought of beginning to build near Easton's Beach, but, finally decided to build around a small stream of water which passed through Tanner street and joined a creek which came up from the harbor, passing out under the jail and Thames street into the Cove.

In 1712, Thames street extended to about its present length, the lower end being called Miles end. Broad street and Tanner street extended from their junction, at the head of the town, to where they now end in Marlborough street. Spring street only went from Griffin, now Court, to a little below Mary street. To the north, until it ran into Broadway, it was called Bull street, East of Spring street, there were only two streets, Griffin and Mill streets. Their eastern ends were joined by Jew's street, the only portion of Bellerive avenue that was then in existence. "All north, east and south of these was pasture, meadow or wood-land."

The streets from the Parade to Bridge street, then called Shipwright street, with their cross streets, are very much the same in name, as well as position, as they were then. The part of Charles street, between Marlborough and the Parade, was called Puddie street, Passage street being the former name of North Baptist street.

Business having left the Point to some extent, wharves were built out from Thames street, Bannister's and Lopez wharves, being about the only names that are the same as those used at that time.

The names of 6 of the 9 founders of the town are still found in some portion of the town at the present day:

Wm. Coddington, in Coddington street, point and cove.

Nicholas Easton, in Easton's Beach.

John Coggeshall, in Coggeshall ave.

Wm. Brenton, in Brenton's Cove.

Jeremy Clarke, in Clarke street.

Henry Bull, in Bull street.

The public buildings that remain to us from the Colonial period stand, as far as their external appearance is concerned, in nearly their original form.

The State House was built in 1739 by Richard Mumford and, although it was used as a hospital during the Revolution, it was restored very soon after, and in accordance with the original plan. The staircase and the Senate chamber remain the same. The Senate chamber was whitewashed from floor to ceiling, but the representative chamber has been much altered, to suit the needs of today.

At the foot of the Parade stands the City Hall. It was built in 1760 for a market and the upper story was to be rented for dry goods stores. The money to build it was to be raised by means of a lottery, and the rents were to be paid into the town treasury as a fund for supplying a public granary, and the name of The Granary still clings to it. In 1783, the upper story was arranged as a theatre, and it was not until about 1810 that it was used for its present purpose. The architect was Peter Harrison, who was also the architect and builder of the Redwood Library. When Bishop Berkeley resided at Newport, a literary society was formed and in 1747 Abraham Redwood gave £500 sterling for the purchase of books, but adjoining on the society the necessity for erecting a building to hold the books. Another £500 was subscribed by the citizens of the town. In 1748 Henry Colins gave the land which was then called Bowing Green. The building was begun in the same year and completed in 1750.

Of the churches: The First Baptist Society is the oldest, some claiming as early a formation as 1638, and others putting it as late as 1641. Their first meeting place was at Green End; from there, it is claimed, by Petersen, that they came to Tanner street where the John Clarke burying ground is now. The building they now occupy is not the first one erected on this site. That now stands in the rear, being used as a carriage house by Mr. John Wetherell.

The Second Baptist Society was formed in 1656.

The building they used at that time is now the Fairwell street school house. Trinity church was begun in 1725 and finished the following year. In 1762, the body of the church was enlarged by cutting it in two, moving the chancel end up to Spring street and inserting two bays. It was incorporated in 1769—the first one in Rhode Island.

The 7th day Baptist Society was formed in 1729. The building then used is now the home of the Historical Society. In the same year the First Congregational Society was formed. They held their services on Mill street in what is now Burlington's auction rooms. Although when the building was bought by the Unitarian Society, it was modernized, yet if you enter the gate the right, it is possible to find the old corner stone.

The Second Congregational church away from the first about 1732. They worshipped in the building now used by the Central Baptist Society, although the edifice has been completely changed.

Of the public houses, only one remains, and that is the Nichols house, on the corner of Marlborough and Farewell streets. In 1739 it was kept by Jonathan Nichols and was called White Horse Inn. It was in this coffee room that the project of building Long wharf was discussed and it was the same year, 1739, that the wharf was built. It is now used as an Inn and until last year it was kept by the Nichols family.

Of the private houses the Bull house on Spring street is the oldest, being built in 1639, although only the southern part remains as it was at that time.

At the foot of Stone street, on Broadway, is one of the Wanton houses, now occupied by Miss Hazard. It was owned by John Wanton, who married a great grand daughter of Governor Bull.

There are a few old houses on Spring street, the one at the corner of Banney street being the home of Mr. Maxon, one of the Sabbath day preachers. Also a number on Thames street, the lower stories of which have been altered into stores, but in the Point district they are more as they were in Colonial times. The Hunter house, on the South west corner of Elm and Washington streets, is one of the most celebrated. It was owned by the Wantons, before and at the time of the Revolution. Though it has passed through different hands, it was not until after the death of Wm. Hunter that the house was altered. When it was changed, the front door was built into the western side of the Dennis House, which stands on the Northeast corner of Poplar and Washington streets.

On the same side of the street with the Hunter house stands the Robinson house, now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Smith. This house, both in the exterior and interior, is about the same as it was at the time the Robinsons lived there. One other house on Washington street has preserved very faithfully its colonial characteristics. It has been renovated, but in accordance with the original place. It is now occupied by Mr. Angel, of Providence, but it was in this house that Solomon Southwick, who was publisher of the Newport MERCURY before the war, died in 1757.

It is almost impossible to speak of the history of all the houses that still remain, from that period and will only speak of the names. As we pass off the point, up Bridge street, which was at one time called St. James street, the third house on the north side, is the Boss house, where William Redwood, brother of Abraham, lived. A little further up, on the opposite side of the street, is old Dr. Spence's house.

Coming back to the Parade, the house, where Coggeshall's market now is, was called the Vaughn house. It is chiefly noted for its connection with the printing of the Newport MERCURY and Gazette. In 1759 James Franklin began the publication of the Newport MERCURY, in some building on Queen street, and, up to the time of the Revolution, it was printed in some one of the buildings on the Parade.

The Hazard house was built before the Revolution. The Perry house, where Gladys' market is now, was, at that time called the Seixas House, though Moses Seixas did not build it.

On Park street, just back of the State House, stands the home of Timothy Waterhouse, now an old tenement house.

On May street, on opposite sides of the street stands two houses familiar to you all. The Vernon house, built about 1758, noted for its distinguished guests, during the Revolution, and the Pell house, at the time it was built, about 1720, called the Chesnburgh House, but better known as the Champlin House. I think he was the son of the Christopher Champlin, who owned the house where Nathanial's jewelry shop now stands, though the house, where Mr. James Taylor's gentleman's furnishing store is, was called a Champlin house.

Going down May street, in the rear of James Hammett's store, is one house that has changed but little. It is the house where the Atkinsons lived and is called the Robinson house, also the Grant house.

The house on the Coe estate was built by Jethro Brenton about 1720. Mr. George Mason thought by its style that it must have been built earlier.

Jethro Brenton was collector of the district and had his office in his house. It was thought when Nathaniel Kay relieved him as collector that he used the same office.

At the corner of Church street, where Seabury's shoe store now is, lived Mr. James Honymann, the first missionary sent out to Trinity Church. Church street was then called Honymann's Lane.

At the foot of Fair street, on the opposite side of Thames street, now an old tenement house, was the home of Abraham Redwood.

At the foot of May street is the Ayault house, with the remains of a beautiful doorway.

A few doors below, where the Newtons lived, is one of the Malbone houses. There are but two houses more that I will mention, although there are many more, that, in some portions, remain the same as they were before the Revolution.

One is the Governor Gibbs house on Mill street; although the new door and step change the look of the front, yet it is the same as originally built.

The other, the house of William Ellery Channing, built in 1751. This is now occupied by the "Children's Home."

Though few of these houses stand in the name of the original owners, there is one place where we find the most of these names again.

Unless, in some cases, another hand, than that of time, takes the chisel, we shall not be able to read their names, as they mark their last resting place.

Some consider the Clifton Burying ground, at the head of Golden Hill street, the oldest burying ground, but the eldest stone I could find there was dated 1638, but this may be owing to the fact that when Golden Hill street

was cut to connect with Thames street, a triangular piece was cut from the burying ground.

Here lie four of the Wantons, sometime governors of the Colony, in one tomb.

Abraham, Redwood, Isaac and Clark Rodman.

There are not many interesting epitaphs here, but I have taken one from the grave of Walter Clarke's wife:

The body of ye mother and daughter

whose precious souls without any doubt are forever lost.

In the Bull Burying ground, on Farewell street, are the tombs of Henry Bull and Wm. Coddington, founders of the Colony.

The Bull monument has been erected recently, but William Coddington's was placed in 1678.

There is another cemetery, in West Broadway, that has new stones over the old graves, the Clark burying ground, having new monuments over the graves of John Clark and John Callender, whose stone is a very lengthy eulogy, which I should think might be quite recent date.

It is only a few steps to the common burying ground.

There are many epitaphs, over many graves of governors of the colonies, their wives and many noted persons. Choice is difficult, so I will only take one or two, over the tomb of Abigail, wife of George Wanton, who left this world for a better in ye year 1724.

It leaves this husband's wife.

It is a very good epitaph, though it is not very well known.

Abigail, I dedicate this tomb to thee. Thou dearest half of poor forsaken me."

On the tombstone of Christopher Ellery is the following:

"The Human Form respected for its honesty and known for 33 years by the appellation of Christopher Ellery began to dissolve in the month of February, 1789."

In Trinity church yard are the graves of James Honymann, Nathaniel Kay, an infant daughter of Bishop Berkeley, many of the Malbones, and some of the French who died here during the Revolution.

At the end of Spring street is the Coggeshall Burying Ground, where John Coggeshall and members of his family are buried.

In the corner of the Van Zandt estate, covered by trees and a few box bushes around them, are the graves of Gov. Arnold, John Bannister, Edward Colman and a few others, so I am told, but when I went to look at them I could see the corner of the stone only, and not enough of the corner to tell me whose grave it was.

I have left to the last one monument of Colonial times, or earlier, I know not— the old Stone Mill, for although many papers have been written about it, it would take more time and more wisdom, than I have to give, to know which person has the correct view, so in closing I will transcribe the words which Gov. Arnold uses, in speaking of it in his will, dated Dec. 29, 1657.

My stone built Wind Mill. J. H. S.

COOKE In addition to information concerning the Cooke family, in the articles by Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke, will be given other names than Cooke, among them, Adams, Alden, Bass, Thayer, Hayward, Staples, Ballou, Walling, White, Taft, Dryden, Buffum, Olmsted, Angell, Hewes, Mann, Holbrook, Jillson, Aldrich, Verly, Tower, Cote, Atwater, Hall and Whipple.

## QUERIES.

1835. BRITTON—who was Eliza Britton, who married John Young, May 21, 1718, at Boston, Mass.? E. M. T.

1836. WELLES—who were the ancestors of Isaac Welles, who took the oath of fidelity at St. Swithin, 1634, and removed to Barnstable, Mass.? G. N. B.

1837. YOUNG: George Young came to Sistuate, Mass., from Plymouth, in 1639. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Pineau, Sr., in 1641. Had Thomas, born 1643; Hannah, born 1646; Margery, born 1649; Elizabeth, born 1651; Patient, born 1653. Whom did Hannah marry?—C. J. J.

1838. TABER—who can give me the dates of birth and death of Amey Taber, daughter of John) who married, December 23, 1727, Joseph Hart, of Little Compton, R. I.—P. G.

1839. LATHAM—Robert Latham, of Joseph, of Smithfield, R. I., died April 14, 1762. Can any one give me the dates of his birth and marriage, and the name and ancestry of his wife? He had a son William Latham whose dates of birth and marriage, I would also like to know. He died May 20, 1796, probably at Johnston, R. I. His wife was Elizabeth.—J. L. H.

1840. WESTCOTE: DUNKES or DICKENS—Joanna Westcote, of James and Mary Westcote, of Dighton, Mass., married Squire Maxwell, of Warren, R. I. Intentions published May 5, 1730. Wanted, the ancestry of James Westcote and wife Mary. She is supposed to have been named Dunks or Dicks. Squire Maxwell died at Albury, N. Y., 1760. His widow Joanna married second Edward Chase, son of George and Lydia Chase of Swansea, Mass.—H. F. S.

1841. BAKER—Wanted, information relating to the wives of Jesse Baker, of Dighton, Mass., who died in 1738. He was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife is said to have been Goff. The Christian name of his second wife was Elizabeth, as shown by the Taunton records. His estate was administered upon by his son Jesse Baker of Warren, R. I. He is supposed to have had other children. Can any one give their names?—B. F. S.

1842. COOK: NEWTON—Abigail Newton, daughter of Uriah and Patience Newton, was born June 17, 1746. Married first, December 8, 1763, John Goodale, of Warwick, Mass. He died January 13, 1807. She married second Daniel Cook. Can any one give ancestry of Uriah Newton and wife Patience? They resided in Marlboro, Mass. Can any one give ancestry of Daniel Cook? Was he the descendant of Walter Cook of Weymouth and Mendon?—B. F. S.

1843. FISHER: TOWNE—Margaret Fisher married John Towne in 1749.

Is anything known of her ancestry? It seems probable that John Towne was the son of John Towne who married, 1720, Mary Smith. Would like anything concerning them.—J. L. D. W.

1844. BRADDS—Who was Elizur, who married Job Briggs? She died about 1732.—K. L. S.

1845. WILCOX—Who was Patience, the wife of Josiah or Joshua Wilcox, of Tiverton, R. I.—K. L. S.

1846. NORTON—Caleb Norton, of Sudbury, Conn., born June 23, 1675, married Susanna Frame, March 6, 1699, or 1700, moved to Brunswick, Me., after 1700, returned, and died in Connecticut in 1719. They had a son Pawland born October 14, 1702. Whom did he marry and what were the names of his children?—P. L. P.

1847. SANFORD—William Sanford married, October 17, 1732